A contrast between the beginning and the end of Republicanism—between the first platform and the present policy of the ruling party—between what that party promised, and what it is doing and has done, would be so instructive that we are constrained to present it to our readers. The Republican party, as a national or ganization, is still youthful—not quite fourteen years old—yet it has achieved a stage of crime and corruption that no other party ever reached in half a century of power. Indeed, it has actually completed the falsification of all the leading assertions, and the violation of all the heasted principles on which it first appealed to the sympathy and confidence of the people. In proof of this we quote its own admitted record. The Republican platform of 1856 drew its inspirations from the Kansas episode, and the fourth resolution of it relating to Kansas was its leading feature. It is as follows:

\*\*Resolved\*\*. That while the Constitution of the Republications or stablished by the states was ordalized and established by the

Residued. That while the Constitution of the nited States was ordained and established by the copie invoider to form a more perfect union, established by the copie invoider to form a more perfect union, established by the copie invoider to form a more perfect union, established by the copie of the copie of the form a more perfect union, established by the copie of the form a more perfect union, established the copie of the form a more provisions for the cotocolon of the life, liberty and prometry of avery timen, the degrees constitutional rights of the copie of Kansas have been frauduculty and viously taken from them—their territory has been valued by an armed form—spurious entirety has been over them, by whatee camped authority, uniqued by the military power of the government, transical and unconstitutional laws have been acted and enforced—the right of the people to each and the copie of the copie of

This was the virtuous proclamation of This was the virtuous proclamation of the Republican party in 1856. How startlingly it contrasts with the policy, the acts, the army orders, the reconstruction statutes, and the declared degmas of that party in 1876? Every sentence of the resolution we have quoted is an arraign-ment of the party that adopted it; it has committed and is committing every one of the crimes it then and there denounced the crimes it then and there denounced. If the people have not been alarmed and stimulated to general opposition by its usurpations, it is because it has awed and subdued the people by armed intimidations, and stupgified them with its corruptions. It is because, in some parts of the country, it has arrogantly told the people that it "means to rule," in defiance of their will, and intimated that no popular opposition to itself will be parmitted to succeed. It has outlawed and expelled every original to itself will be parmitted to succeed. It has outlawed and expelled every original member who dared to re-assert and adhere to its original platform, and followed the lead of those who incited it to new usurpations. We commend the resolution above given to "the good Radicals" of this party, that they may see what fierce and swift progress their leaders have made in the work of destroying constitutional liberty in the short period of thirteen years,—Missouri Republican.

## How the Debt is Being Paid.

[Extract from the speech of Mr. Voor-tees, at Indianapolis, Ind., March 31.] But the party now in power is filling he country with a loud, and pressing the country with a loud and pressing claim to its gratitude for having, as it is alleged, reduced the public debt within the past year about eight millions. On this point, Governor Morton made the follow-

During the first eleven months of eral Grant's administration, the pubdebt has been paid off to the amount \$80,649,971, which has been done by taxation was greater than it is now."

Even if this were true, what does it prove to the credit of the Administration?

Where, beneath the sun, are the people of

he earth paying such an amount of taxes a the American people are to-day yielding up to the Federal authorities? What other overnment now in existence, in either hem-sphere, levies such a contribution on its citizens, in proportion to their numbers and resources, as the American Republic? Before the war, seventy millions a year was a heavy assessment for federal expenditure. Now the blighting column foots up nearly four hundred millions a year for the same purpose.

the same purpose.

And in the face of these facts the Senator from Indiana makes a bold claim of merit that some portion of this tremendous taxation has been applied to the payment of bonds. It is a beast that not quite all of this terrible sum taken from the people has been squandered and wasted in reckless expenditures. It is an assumption of virtue, because out of the vast millions in their hands the Government officials used a small fraction to reassumption of virtue, because out of the vast millions in their hands the Government officials used a small fraction to relieve the people from debt. Surely, it is no difficult task for a man to pay a debt if boundless treasure belonging to others are given to him in trust for that purpose. There is wickedness, however, here in this connection that baffles the power of human tongue properly to denounce. It is claimed that eighty millions of bonds have been redeemed. If so, how has it been done? Have they paid them according to law or according to the rule of robbery? By the plain provisions of the contract, as I have demonstrated from the most eminent Republican authorities, they are payable in legal tender notes. In the very teeth of this contract, the Secretary of the Treasury announces that he paid them in gold at a time when gold was worth twenty per cent. more than the kind of money which was legally due to the bondholders. This Republican official, therefore, in open violation of law, made a present to the usurer of your money, your sweat stained taxes as follows:

Twenty cents on every dollar; twenty dollars on every hundred; two hundred dollars on every hundred; two hundred dollars on every million, and exactly sixteen millions one hundred and twenty-

dollars on every million, and exactly six teen millions one hundred and twenty nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety nine thousand, nine hundred and ninetyfour dollars on the whole amount which
the Senator says has been thus redeemed
and paid off. Over sixteen millions in this
meager transaction taken directly from
youn pockets and placed in the coffers of
the bondholder, with no more law to support it than there is for an act of piracy on
the high seas! There can be no answer
to this, save a confession of guilt, and
there is no escape from its blistering infamy. Over sixteen millions taken before
your very eyes and bestowed as a bare
gratuity, a maked gift, on the full monopolist. Is this the system by which you gratuity, a maked gift, on the full monopolist. Is this the system by which you wish the debt to be paid? It is a shame-less robbery. Shall it continue? It is a maked and confessed plunder of the poor, in order to add to the stores of the rich. It is committed in your view, and dehberately avowed in your hearing. Shall it stop, or shall it go on. Will you uphold an Administration that has its favorite class, for whose benefit it seizes your taxes in defiance of law? There is no denial in defiance of law? There is no denial that can be made. The sixteen millions are in excess of the contract. They legally belong to the people and should be back in their hands. They are illegally in the hands of the bondholder, and should be taken away. And the Administration which placed them there should be driven

But the strangest and most extraordi-nary feature of financial legerdemain ever known in this country before, remains to be told. Though your earnings have been taken and more than sixteen millions of

hem thrown like offal to a shoal of hungry sharks, yet the interest bearing bonded debt has not been reduced! The loud pretense that it has been diminished a single dollar, is simply a partisan falsehood now resounding from one ocean to the other from partisan lips, and in the col-umns of a partisan press. I hold here in my hand the official "statement of the public debt of the United States, March 1, 1870," the first day of the present month. It is signed "George S. Boutwell, Sec-

nation was tendered by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He said the bonds that had been redeemed had been placed in the sinking fund, and that they still bore interest!—Is not this a marvelous mode of paying a debt! You are told that you have paid the prin-cipal, and yet you are to keep on paying the interest! When you have paid the face of a note, with all the interest then due, who ever, until now, heard of the coldue, who ever, until now, heard of the col-lection of further annual sums of interest? Yet this is the precise and only explana-tion made by the friends of this Adminis-tration of the undeniable fact that the tration of the undentable fact that the official records of the Department show no decrease of the public debt, but rather an enlargement. They say that the amount you have actually paid, and in the payment of which you have been robbed over sixteen millions, is still carried on the books, and interest on the same still

the books, and interest on the same still collected from your pockets!

This is a frightful and a hideous mockery. The whole financial system is a delusion and a suare; a swindle and a crime; a felony committed upon the taxpayer by well-mounted, booted and spurred highwaymen; a burglary upon every humble homestead whose inmates lie down at nightiall after a day of wearisome toil; a cheat and an imposition, in contempt of It inghthall after a day of wearisome ton; a cheat and an imposition, in contempt of the law; a fraud whose advocates and authors should be scourged from their abused places of trust, honor and profit, by the flery scorpion lash of an incensed and outraged public opinion. Where now is our boasted payment of over eighty millions of the public debt? Where now is the towering vaunt of relief to the people? Their account with the tax-gatherer is no smaller. The annual drain of interest is not diminished. The demands of the debt are no lower. On the contrary, the only change that has been made is against the debtor,—against those who have to pay all.

#### Connecticut All Right.

The good news from Connecticut is a solace to Democrats, and a rebuke to Radfeal government. What was done in Connecticut could also have been done in New Hampshire a month since had the Democrats there not been disorganized and disheartened. What was done in Connectiout also can be repeated elsewhere, until the Government is redeemed, of \$50,049,771, which has been done to the application of the surplus revenues to that purpose, while, during the last year of Mr. Johnson's administration, the debt was only reduced \$5,959,718, although the was only reduced \$5,959,718, although the land. Not only if Jewell's throughout the land. Not only if Jewell's me. throughout the land. Not only is Jewell's majority of 411 wiped out, but Grant's majority of 411 wiped out, but Grant's majority of over 8,000. It is very gratifying to see the whole Democratic State ticket elected. In Governor English the folends of Free Government had an unexceptionable candidate, and his associates are all chapable and popular. We owe something, however, to Republican votes. Many who have for years sustained the Federal administration are now heartily disgusted with it. The recent policy in Washington, of exacting the full pound of flesh from every tax payer, the arrest of innocent men, the annoyance to business, the construction of all doubtful laws against. elected. In Governor English the filends of Free Government had an unexceptionable candidate, and his associates are all capable and popular. We owe something, however, to Republican votes. Many who have for years sustained the Federal administration are now heartily disgusted with it. The recent policy in Washington, of exacting the full pound of flesh from every tax payer, the arrest of innocent men, the annoyance to business, the construction of all doubtful laws against the tax payers, and on the side of the Government, the insolence of office on the ernment, the insolence of office on the part of Federal officials, the imposition of internal revenue for 1870, on the simple order and authority of Commissioner Belano, in the very teeth of the law, the collection of \$100,000,000 of taxes beyond the pressetties of the Government, more than necessities of the Government, more than five years after the war is over, the con-tinued oppressions of the Federal Con-gress, the almost hopeless condition of the country so long as Radicals rule the land, are seen in the results of this State elec-tion. The good effects will be seen an felt far and wide. Let Democrats els-where take heart and courage, and promptly and effectively discharge their whole duty.—New York Express.

# State Indebtedness.

The state of the s	
The second secon	200
THE debts of the various Sta	tes ar
given as follows:	
Virginia	4E 000 00
New York	10,000,00
Pennsylvania.	
Tennersco	
Louisiana.	19,000,00
Massachusetts	13 000 00
North Carolina	1 000 0
Ohio	
Connecticut	8,000,00
Missouri	17,000,00
Illinois	6,000.00
South Carolina	6,000,00
Georgia	8,000,00
Texas	8,000.00
Michigan	3,000,00
Wisconsin	3,009,00
Rhode Island	3,000,00
Reutucky	3,600,00
Maine	5,000,0
New Jersey	2,000,00
Kansas	1,000,00
Iowa, Maryland and Delaware	are or
of dobt . Mine	100

of debt; Minnesota, Oregon and Missi sippl are blessed with very small debts.

# The Vote in Connecticut.

Connecticut for 1869 and 1870:						
Countles.	Jewell.	English.	Jewell.	860.——— English		
Fairfield	7,153	7.785	7,569	7,961		
Hartford	9,061	9,159	9,088	9.167		
Litchfield	4,397	4,692	4,435	5,059		
Middlesex	3,014	9,754	3,094	2,798		
New Haven	8,895	11,277	9,606	11.386		
New London		4,586	5,664	4,710		
Tolland	2,199	1.849	2,459	1,880		
Windham	3,369 *	2,031	3,528	2,167		

Total....43,841 44,183 45,493 45,082 Majority for English, 793; do. for Jew-ell in 1869, 411.

# The Difference.

The Democratic majority in the New York Assembly has awarded a Radical his seat against a Democratic contestant. A year ago, under precisely the same state of facts, the Radicals in that body turned out a Democrat and put in a Radicals

According to Schem's Ecclesiastical Almanae, the ministers of the evangelical churches in this country number 43,600, or one to every 619 of the Protestant population. The whole number of church members is stated to be 6,061,976.

THE Kennebec river has furnished nearly 300,000 tons of ice the past season

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LIGHT TIMBER-Sunbeams. A Good Side Show-Alpretty cheek. 1,000,000-A millionaire is necessarily

naught-y man.

How many Achers constitute suitable grounds of complaint? Some grocers show their grit by sand-

SOME grocers show their grit by sanding their sugar.

"CAN you return my love, my dearest Julia?" "Certainly, sir; I do not want it, I am sure."

"HURRY, mamma," said a little innocent, with his cut finger, "hurry, it's leaking."

ing."

FORETHOUGHT and prudence both say insure your life. Take their advice and insure in the Washington.

Many men nourish a wicked contempt for cold water. They hate the bucket, and consequently soon kick it.

A Jerseyman, in reply to the charge that women can do no fighting in time of war, says his wife does nothing else. A HISTRIONIC party, who had heard a good deal about the "theatre of war," sug-gests that the back seats must be very de-

The Washington Life Insurance Com-pany is increasing more than two thou-sand dollars per day, above all losses and

A New York hotel recently startled its guests by putting "mice pie" in the bill of are. Investigation proved that mince pie was intended. A MAN may be ever so poor, he may be ever so unfortunate, but he need never be hard up for candles so long as he makes light of his sufferings.

The Detroit Ever Press finds another argument against hard work in the fact that a man recently died within five minutes after splitting some wood.

utes after splitting some wood.

A Down-East paper says, in an obituary notice, that "the deceased had been for several years a director of a bank, notwithstanding which he died a Christian, and universally respected."

A TRADESMAN objected, the other day, to receive from one of his customers a note at 30 days, on the ground that he might die before that time. "Die!" exclaimed the customer, "who ever heard of a man dying within 30 days."

The following advice is from a Newburg paper: Press on, young man, though you be poor. We know a youth who, with only his two hands and a crowbar, opened a jewelry store, and now he is living in a fine stone residence in Sing Sing.

A SMART old lady, being called into

the endfof each ray is a little furnace, with places for cooking utensils.

A CLERGYMAN in a certain village desired the clerk to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was going to officiate for a clerical brother in the vicinity. Immediately after service, the clerk, rising up, called out:

"H am desired to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Dr. B— is going a fishing with another clergyman." Mr. B— of course corrected the awkward blunder.

HAHNEMANN, the founder of the Ho-

the awkward blunder.

Hahnmann, the founder of the Homoeopathic school, was one day consulted by a wealthy English lord. The doctor listened patiently to the statement which the patient made to him. He then took a small vial, opened it, and held it under the lord's nose. "Smell! Well, you are cured!" The lord asked, in surprise, "How much do I twe you?" "A thousand france," was the reply. The lord immediately pulled out a bank-note and held it under the doctor's nose. "Smell! Well, you are paid!"

Well, you are paid !" GENERAL PLEASANTON used to tell an amusing Indian story. He was once, while stationed at a frontier post, surrounded by threatening bands of Cheyennes. He wished very much to negotiate a treaty with the Chiefs, but they were too suspicious or hostile to place themselves in his power. At last he succeeded in capturing a voying Indian of rank whom he his power. At last he succeeded in cap-turing a young Indian of rank, whom he held as a hostage. One day this captive, sullenly stalking about the fort, came upon a soldier who, for want of better amuse-ment, was playing with a child's jumping jack. The savage was transfixed with wonder and admiration. He watched the antics of the little figure in breathless silence for some minutes, then turned and silence for some minutes, then turned and ran past the sentinels, leaped all obstrucran past the sentinels, leaped all obstruc-tions, and escaped from the fort. In a short time, however, he returned, heading a deputation of chiefs, who, after spending an heur or so in wrapt contemplation of the jumping jack, held a solemn council, and negotiated the desired treaty, stipu-lating, as the most important condition, that the marvelous little toy should al-ways remain at the fort.

HERE is a pen-picture of an insect, the original of which, says the Cincinnati Times, may be seen on a certain promenade in that, city any fine afternoon: There came along a specimen that I thought had just walked into animation from the door

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," but very little goes a good way. Someow can never wholly fill the heart that is occupied with others' welfare. Constant melancholy is rebellion. Potatoes you Breakpast.—Take the mashed potatoes left from dinner the day before, mix them smooth with a little hot milk and butter, put them by spoonfulls into an from biscuit-pan previously heated, and brown them in a hot oven. They are

very light and nice. To Remove Old Iron Mould.—It is recommended that the part stained should be remoistened with ink, and this re-moved by the use of muriatic acid diluted with five or six times its weight of water, when it will be found that the old and

new stain will be removed simultaneously. To Bass hickory trees, plow the ground and plant the hickory nuts in rows five feet apart. Sow the nuts thickly at first, and thin them out as they become crowded. Plant in autumn, and fresh nuts, for those too well dried will not grow. Cultivate the trees for two or three years, or until they begin to shade the ground.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON,-A shoulder of mutton, weighing about six pounds, requires one hour and a half to roast; if stuffed, a quarter of an hour longer. Be-fore cooking it, take out the bone, and fill the space with a dressing of bread crumbs, pepper, salt, parsley, sweet mar-joram, one egg, and a small piece of but-

ter mixed together. POLISH FOR PATENT LEATHER GOODS: Take half a pound of molasses or sugar, one ounce of gum arabic, and two pounds of ivory black; boil them well together, then let the vessel stand until quite cooled, and the contents are settled; after which, bot-tle off. This is an excellent reviver, and may be used as a blacking in the ordinary way, no brushes for polishing being re-required.—Scientific American.

plaster between the shoulders.

SALT AS A MANURE.—A subscriber of the Maine Farmer, a most careful and exemplary farmer, purchased last spring a large quantity of damaged salt for dressing. It was applied to grain and root crops at the rate of ten bushels to the acre, being spread broadcast after the grain was sowed, and harrowed in. Its beneficial effects were quite marked, especially upon a crop of peas, although the gentleman says he believes himself that he used a larger quantity than was necessary.

sliving in a fine stone residence in Sing sling.

A smart old lady, being called into court as witness; grew impatient at the questions put to her, and told the Judge that she would quit the stand, for he was "raly one of the most inquisitive old gentlemen she ever see."

The receipts at the Boston Post Office last year amounted to \$3,133,100, most of which was in sums of a few cents or dellars, and not one cent was lost. The quantity of mail matter passing through the office has doubled within four years. Husband. "If I were to lose you, I would never be such a fool as to marry again." Wife. "If I were to lose you, I would marry again directly." Husband. "My death would be regretted by at least one person." Wife. "By whom?" Husband. "My successor."

The Danbury, Conn., News of a recent date says: "Sunday being a balmy day, the styles were brought out. The most richly dressed lady we saw is the wife of a man who has owed this office \$13 for nearly three years. He ssys he cannot raise the money, and we believe him."

richly dressed lady we saw is the wife of a man who has owed this office \$13 for nearly three years. He says he cannot raise the money, and we believe him."

Cavender, the philosopher, invariably had a leg of mutton for his solitary dinner. On one occasion he announced to his servant that six gentlemen were to dine with him on that day. "What am I to give them for dinner?" ejaculated the factotum, in dismay, "one leg of mutton won't do for six gentlemen." "Then give shoolutely free from insects or verming the control of the crop.

A Cellar Well.—A writer in Hearth and Home says: "I dug the well in my cellar in the usual way until a good supply of water was reached; then stoned it up about three feet, making a good reservoir; then inserted a 124 inch galvanized iron pipe, placed some flat stones over the well, and filled in even with the cellar bottom with dirt. The pipe leads directly to the sink, where a good iron pump is attached. The advantages are, pure water, a shoolutely free from insects or verming the control of the c

NEVER fill kerosene lamps after dark, but always in day time. Never allow a lamp to be placed on a mantle-piece, whether the room has a grate or stove fire, as the heat of the same will cause the oil to be more inflammable, and more liable to explode when lighted. It is a common practice in factories to have their lamps hung on wire from the ceiling; they should be removed when not in use, as the heat of the stove ascends towards the ceiling, the effect being the same as in the ceiling, the effect being the same as in the second suggestion. Do not allow the wick to get baked or crusty; trim it fre-

quently.

For diptheria in fowls, take half an ounce of tincture of myrrh, one drachm powdered borax, one drachm powdered chlorate of potash; dissolve the borax and chlorate of potash in three and a half ounces of hot water, and when cold, put in a vial, and add the tincture of myrrh; apply this solution plentifully, with a feather or camel's hair brush, three or four times a day, to the mouth and throat, and times a day, to the mouth and throat, and the second approach of the second and the second as times a day, to the mouth and throat, and the second approach of the second as times a day, to the mouth and throat, and the second as times a day, to the mouth and throat, and the second as times a day, to the mouth and throat, and the second as times a day, to the mouth and throat, and have decided it superior to any of the other offs. ointment. An ointment made from white wax one part, lard four parts, is very good; but much better is some medicated salve, such as many keep by them for burns, scalds, sores, etc.—Exchange.

How to Secure Good Oats for SEED. —A correspondent of the Country Gentle-mon says: "Place your cats in a heap on the middle of the threshing floor, on the end that the wind blows to. Get you a end that the wind blows to. Get you a milking stool and a small scoop—your wife's flour scoop will do—and throw the cats, with a light turn of the wrist, to the other end of the floor, against a gentle wind. A little practice will soon enable you to throw it in a half circle, and at the same distance. Sweep off now and then if you have much the utmost circle of if you have much,—the utmost circle of seed, the light oats for feed, and the weed seed to burn. You will now have seed oats worthy to sow, without buying at \$5 per bushel. I have seen oats grown in Sweden until I was forty years old, but I never saw a heavy crop where the seed was not selected as above."

Manuar and Cur-Worms.—Farmers and gardeners suffer more or less every spring from the depredations of cutworms upon their young plants, cabbages, tomatoes, beets, corn, and, in fact, scarcely any thing of the kind is left undistarbed by the common gray cut-worm. We will not attempt to offer a preventive, but will suggest that those who practice manuing in the hill suffer a greater loss just walked into animation from the door of a tobacconist's. It was drested in checked pants, 'vewy tight, you know." It had a tea-colored coat and a green Lord Stanley scarf, and a Dux collar, and yellow kids, number seven, and side whiskers, "you know," and it twirled a cane as big as its grandmother's knitting needles, and had its hair parted in the middle, and waxed down into a wave on each side, "so curly, you know," and it looked at every pretty girl it met with such a "my deah" stare, that the girls had to hurry by and laugh, and it was christened John or Thomas Something, and came very near the resemblance of a human being. Now what in the world are such people made for? It must be just to make themselves what in the world are such people made for? It must be just to make themselves happy in their little frivolous way, and furnish a good laugh for the people they run against. There isn't enough life and enterprise in a town full of them to set up one wide-awake Western man or woman. Adolphe says they go to matinees.

in a great measure escaped. The best method of destroying cut-worms that we have ever tried is to catch and kill them, which may be readily done very early in the morning.—Hearth and Home.

BEAVER BRAND MORAIR.—This article our womer folk pronounce the most useful and beautiful me terial for ladies' dresses to be found in the country and we have great confidence in their judgment it is pure black mobair, of the richest lustre, as fine as slik, and will wear out in dresses of other filmsy articles. It is chean and dumble. Inquire for it, and don't be put off with anything but the Beaver Brand. This brand can be distinguished from other brands by observing that a ticket is attached to each piece, bearing the picture of a beaver.—Godey's Lody's Book.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PACKARD'S MORTHLY for May contains the follow-PAGNAND'S MONTHLY for May contains the following articles, many of which are illustrated: Hom. Samuel Merrill, Governor of Jows, with portraft and character; Knowing, or Man and the World; The Man in the Moon; Superstitions of Different Tribes and Nations; Sketches from China; The Color of His Byes; Mark M. Pomeroy; Peter Crisp's Spectacles; Charles P. Sykes; Eminent Engravers; Yale Sketches; Growing in Grace; Honesty; An Assassin and His Victim—Prince Pierre Bona-Parte and Victor Noir; "I Can't," for the Boys; Young Womanhood in America; Eleanor Kirk at the Five Points; To Dahomey and Back; Sur names and their Derivations, etc. Price, 53 cents. names and their Derivations, etc. Price, 80 cents, or \$3 a year. Address S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New York.

EVERY SATURDAY No. 17, for April stains a pictorial supplement of remarkable at-ctiveness and great merit as a work of art. It tragedian in his favorite character, as a striking and admirable likeners. The next number of Every Saturday will contain as a supplement a companion picture, representing Mr. Fechter as Hamlet. This number has a continuation of Dickens's new Story,
"The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which has already
excited great popular interest. Pirine, Oscoon
& Co., Publishers, Boston.

the contents are settles; after which, but the coff. This is an excellent reviver, and may be used as a blacking in the ordinary way, no brushes for polishing being rerequired.—Scientific American.

Blueding from the nose is always regarded as an unwelcome event, yet, in the opinion of Dr. Hall, it always is beneficial, preventing headache or more serious illness, and sometimes arresting apoplexy and sudden death. Therefore it should not be immediately arrested. When the nose threatens to bleed excessively, it can sometimes be arrested by putting the feet in hot water, or by applying a mustard plaster between the shoulders.

SALT AS A MANURE.—A subscriber of the Maine Farmer, a most careful and exemplary farmer, purchased last spring a large quantity of damaged salt for dress-Godey's Lady's Book.-It appears to

above.

Them is no excuse or so many deaths by co sumption, if those smicted with lung decases we only use ALLING LUNG BARAM in season. It we soon care the disease and prevent so great a section of life. For sale by all druggists.

A Voice from the Kitchen. Upwards of the professes cooks, many of them halling from the hatels in the United States, have voluntarily come is ward and pronounced Ramp's SEA Moss FARINS most article for puddings, custards, blanc man crama, jelles, and other favorite brins of the designation of the

A profuse and many times excessively offensive discharge from the nos with "stoppage" of the nose at times, in pairment of the sense of smell and tast. watering or weak eyes, impaired hearing, irregular appetite, occasional nauses, pressure and pain over the eyes, and at times in the back of the head, occasional chilly sensations, cold feet, and a feeling of lassitude and debility are symptoms which are common to catarrh, yet all of them are not present in every case. Dr. Sagr's Catarrh Rememby cures catarrh in its worst forms and stages. It is pleas-ant to use, and contains no poisonous or

caustic drugs.

Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cants.

Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffslo, N. Y.

For sale by most Druggists everywhere.

#### Newspaper Statements. HOW THE PROPLE TEST THEIR TRUTH.

This is not an age when people believe on trus whatever they see in the public journals. Fift or sixty years ago when the accuracy of a state ment that had appeared in one of the gasotics o "News Letters" of the day, was questioned, i was considered a sufficient answer to all cayli the say, "If must be so, for I read it in the accuracy of a must be so, for I read it in the accuracy of a must be verified before they are taken for grant od, and this is especially the case as regards state ments esting forth the remedial properties of proprietary modicines. For example: it was not until the tonic and alterative properties of Hos tetter's Stomach Bitters had been deliberately and thoroughly tested by thousands, and found to be in perfect accord with the printed claims put forth in its, behalf that it was accepted by the public at large as a Standard Remedy. But when multitudes who had resorted to it as a safeguard against malarious fevers, a care for indigestion and biliousness, a means of strengthening the frame, cheering the spirits and imparting constitutional vigor, came forward and testified that its beneficial effects had exceeded their most sanguine expectations, of course the world believed To resist such proofs was impossible. Great care has been taken from the beginning not to overvious the merits of the Bitters. Exaggeration and bombest have been the death of many preparation; that might otherwise have survived. They were weighed in the balance and found wanting. Hostatter's Bitters, on the contary, have never weighed in the balance and found wanting. Hostatter's Bitters, on the contary, have never been announced in grandiloquent language as a care for every bodily ill, but simply as a pure been announced in grandiloquent language as a care for every bodily ill, but simply as a pure been announced in grandiloquent language as a care for every bodily ill, but simply as a pure of the medicine to be, and its enormous sales is an argument in its favor.

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